Business Nonces.

A VOTE.—" Taking a vote" has become a fashlonable patime with almost everybody. Not oily are votes
taken upon the political questions of the day, but upon all
taken upon the political questions of the day, but upon all
taken upon the political questions of the day, but upon all
taken upon the question,
Wediterday ever ing last, took a vote upon the question,
Who is the best Hatter in the United States?"—each voter
withing the name of his or her favorite upon a silp of paper.
The result was, a unanimous declaration in favor of Knox
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the result was, a unanimous declaration in favor of Knox
the result was, a unanimous declaration of Knox's Hats are
themes of universal praise. Dopot corner of Broadway and

-	- WEDLICED PRICES
	SUMMER CLOTHING-REDUCED PRICES.
	Paper Marsoilles Vests 75
	The very best Linen Pants 2 '0
	The very best Linen rante
	White Marseilles Vests 1 50
	Fine White Duck Conts 2 50
	Brack Stansive Clothing Warehouse,
ı	Nos. 66 and 68 Falton-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE ORLY SALAMANDER SAFE MADE,
AND THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
ured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burgiar-Proof Lock.

Secured with Wider's Patent Powder and Burgar reAll Safes needs by us are
Warnan Free From Damphers.
Bottor. Side C. Herring No. Longer makes or sells this
selebrated Wine-Proof Saf., his license having expired.
Depots No. 122 Water-st., (near Wail.), Now York,
Pos. 22 Waitut and 9 Granific sts., Philadelphia, and
No. 12 Weilest., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. Willows & Co.,

Patentees and Manufactures

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAPES, WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
With Stearns & Marvin's improvement,
Secured by the celebrared La Betle Powder-Pr of Leok, with a
small key — Il made under the immediate inspection of our Mr.
Shearns, who has for fourteen years superintended their mannfacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has
been consumed in one of them

WHARANTED PRIE FROM DAMPRESS.

For sale by

Nos. 40 Murray and 144 Water-et.

Burglar-Proof Safes and Money Chests made to order. Secondhand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, ROTARY PIRE AND BURGLAR FROOF SAFES, in perfect Locks, &c.—Meichants, Bunkers, and others deering perfect security spairst fire aid burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Asum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for Dwe ling stock of Asum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for Dwe ling stock of Asum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for Dwe ling stock of Asum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for Safes, and Safes, and

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM CHAPLE'S PATENT MACHINERY.

Stills a perfection and accuracy heretofore unartained.

By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making
these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are
effected at very low prices.

Row York Agency at
Mossis. Arches, Warner & Co.'s,
No. 376 Broadway.

No. 378 Broadway, CHAPIN, TREADWELL & Co., Sprintigeld, Mass.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The story colebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improved Salanander and other Eafes—bases the name "Champ-on." Their triumps the world already know, and their the ory is their sulogy.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Rew-York.

8. G. Herring & Co.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - In every pos-Singlett's SEWING BIACHINES.—In every pos-sible way these Mechines have secured the tavor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject can and examine. The Machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase.

I. M. Singlet & Co. No. \$23 Breadway.

L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 223 Broadway. PIANOS and MELODEONS from eight differen Planos and Billion the inreest assortment in the city—besides 16 Second-Hand Planos—all of which will be sold at piece that defy competition. Planos to rest, and rent allowed as purchase, at H. Warma's, No. 333 Broadway. Planes tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved Cash paid for Second-hand Planos. Music at reduced prices.

SPECIAL CAUTION .- Look out for a damaged musty asticle purporting to be Lyon's Magnetic rowners.

Don't buy at any price, it is worthless. Purchase at the Dopot No. 424 Broadway, or of respectable Druggists. The genumn articles, price 25 cents per fisak, will clear any house of Bedbugser Rosches in 48 hours.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of un pleasant tasts. Four first-premium silver medals and World's Flat medal awarded, as being the best in the market For sele by the Druggists generally, and whelesale by the man betwee.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER The procuring of a pure and unadulterated article of Jameica Ginger is now a great desideratum with every family. Its power and great efficacy for Diarrhos. Nervous Debility, Indigestion, &c., is known, but for its quality, we have to rely upon the reputation of the maker.

reputation of the maker.

Lyon's Extract or Jamaica Ginosa is guaranteed a perfectly pers article, and should be always inquired for.

Sold throughout the world by every respectable dealer.

HEATH, What KOO'S CO., Proprietors,

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HEATH, What KOO'S CO., Proprietors,

LYON'S CO., Proprietors,

HEATH, What KOO'S CO., PROPRIETORS,

HEATH RESPONSE CO

KEEP COOL !- Why not, when you can do it so AREF COOL:—Why not, when you can do it so casily? Take your family and a basket of refreshments, quit takes burning streets, and spend a day in Pic-Nic Gaove, at FLUSHING. There you may swing, or run and roup with your children at passaure, in the cool shade of majestic old forest frees. I cave Fulton Market, by steemer Island City, Flushing Railrand ins. at 68 8 or 10 a.m., or 1 p. m., and return at 4, 51 or 7 p. m. All Fulton Ferry stages will take you to and from the bost.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT-DANGEROUS SALVES. Beware of Mineral Ointments. They drive external diseases into the system. This Originett is entirely vegetable. It exposits the exciting cause of inflammation and supportation. Under the electrice it leaves behind there luxus no covert poison. Sold at the manufactories. No. 80 Maiden inne, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Drug, ists, at 25c., 62jc., and \$1 per

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—5,000 of those invisible Wigs and Tourness at Mediums & Co's, No. 27 Maidenlane, made of the best materials and warranted not to shrink er change color. Fire Media awarded for their beaufull improvements. Bands, Braks, Curls, &c. Beware of extravagant

Wigs — HAIR-DYE — Wigs, — BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toyers a have improvements peculiar to their house. They are delebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best great in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyz. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

The Eddyville (Iowa) Commercial says:

The Iowa Legislature adjourned on Monday last.
We have seen as yet no lut of the acts passed, but learn from a gentleman who arrived from lowa City on yesterday, that but little had been done except to attract to the business resonanced by the Governor in his message. Among the bills passed was one accepting the grant of lands recently donated to Iowa, and disposing of the same to the roads mentioned in the bill as passed by Congress, conditioned, however, that the roads shall be located on or before the first of Aprili next, and seventy-five miles of said road to be The Eddyville (Iowa) Commercial says: that the reads shall be located on or before the first of Apii next, and seventy-five miles of said road to be completed within three years. The Dos Mo nes River bill was laid over for the want of time and in opposition to the efforts of the Company, who were in the lobby from morning to night, doinglail in this power to force the bill through. We also bearn that the repeal of the liquor law, which passed the Senate, was laid over by the Houle for the reason assigned as above.

BROOKS IN ENGLAND,-We extract from a letter of one of our London Correspondents the following para-

graph:
"Our journals have copied the accounts of the presentation of 'a cane' to Brooks, from the Charleston press. You cannot think what mischief that fellow has done to tis country in English estimation. Any paper bostile to the States or its institutions quotes his conduct and that of his sympathizers, against both; and arguef that a country choogranized by such lates fine wer and canyal for energy be dang rous. However, its Lead above I people are not so all disposed. to America as te rejoice at its humilation; and, in my epinior, we are advancing to a more friendly relation than ever—unless great misconduct of politicians should interfere."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT -A letter from Gulf Samuel Eric Ratiroud, states that an Irish fireman named Pat rick Cworan, who was on the track on the 27th inst. when he should not have been, was run down by an express train and lost his right leg. Ignorance and in ability to read on the part of the injured man is as sigred as the cause of his misfortune in the le ter be-

BUCHANAN PROVED A JESUIT.

A SYLLOGISM Mojor - All Jesuits are celibates. Minor - Mr. Buchazan is a celibate. Ergo-Bucharan is a Jesuit.

Cut this out.—A correspondent of The London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental prisoning, adds: "I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cattage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, one tain, immediate remedy for such events -n whing more than a dessert spoonful of made mestard, mixed with a timbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as ar contile, and is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an intimely and

New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1856.

notice can be taken of a cospmons Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not measurally for publication, but so a guarantee of his good faith.

cannot undertake to rature rejected Communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TES o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extract for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

A very heavy thunder-storm prevailed southward last night, and reached here about 124 o'clock. The rain came down in a perfect flood, and the I ghtning was more plentiful and vivid than at any previous period this year.

The Central Fremont and Dayton Club had an enthusiastic meeting last evening in the Tabernacle, at which speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Waterbury, Gen. B. F. Bruce, Joseph Hoxie, and Charles G. Woodman.

The Republicans of Williamsburgh held a large and influential meeting at the Odeon, last evening. Speeches were made by Richard C. Underhill, the Hop. John A. King, and others, and the warmest enthusiasm prevailed.

It certainly would surprise a chop-stick-rice eating Chinaman to visit our cattle markets and fird that we sent during the last week to the sham bles more than 3,600 bullocks, 10,000 sheep, 2 500 hogs, and 1,000 calves; and that in such a day as yesterday, over 2,700 beef cattle could be sold at Bull's Head, averaging about 650 15 each of meat, and 9c. per pound. There was a very strong effort made in the morning to advance the price even upon that of the previous week, and for some of the best bullocks the effort was successful, and prices equal to 10 cents were freely paid, but on the whole the general opinion was that the price on the average was about the same as the week before. It is the opinion of all consumers that butchers can afford to reduce their retail prices for

The Senate yesterday contemplated the agreeable duty of iscreasing the pay of Congress. No

vote taken. Mr. Yulce reported a Vanderbilt Mail Contract bill, which is to be taken up next Monday.

The improvement of Newark Harbor, and of Harbors generally, was debated without result.

In the House, a bill affording further relief to Revolutionary Officers and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the country's service, was debated and passed.

The California Land Titles bill was discussed and tabled, by three majority.

The Kansas Contested Election was laid over till

to-day, when Mr. I. Washburne gave notice that he should call for the Previous question at 3 p. m.

The Fortification bill was talked about-or, to speak more safely -the Fortification bill was taken up in Committee, and there was talk about something or other. No result. Adjourned.

The Hard and Soft sections of the Democratic party of this State formed a Union yesterday at Syracuse, buried the hatchet, smoked the calumet, and swore everlasting friendship. The joint Convention immediately set to work to nominate a State ticket. The ballots are given in our report.

Another disaster by fire is recorded this morning. The steamer John Jay was burned on Lake George on Tuesday afternoon. Six persons are known to be dead.

The special election in South Carolina results in the unanimous return of Messrs. Brooks and Keit; as members of the present Congress.

Advices from the Coast of Labrador state that on the 1st of July that coast was visited by a hurricane unexampled in fury. There was a fleet of thirty vessels on the fishing grounds when the hursicane appeared, and twenty-nine of the thirty were wrecked, and nearly all on board perished.

In these times of multitudinous discussion of political issues, some of our readers might overlook an article published in to-day's paper under the head of "Considerations for the Doubting." The enlarged views of the writer will commend themselves particularly to those who are not committed by any strong personal affinities, but are looking only at future consequences as respects the welfare of the country.

Our Western friends write us in exmest protest against our view of the political prospect in their several States, though we set down none of them as really doubtful but Indiana. We believed, and have since been strengthened in the belief, that every State north-west of the Obio is for Fremont except Indiana, which we set down as doubtful because the work which is to carry it for Fremont has not set been done. A remonstrating Indianian follows:

"In your last Semi-Weekly, your calculation as to what may be the final result of the Indiana Election, implies some doubt as to this State going for Fremont. Now, Sir, no possible a ntingency, short of his death, can happen by which Fremont could be prevented from carrying I doing by at least twenty five thousand votes. I offer facts to confirm my statement:

In 1834, with the whole forcing population almost against us, on account of Know-Nothingism, we carried Indiana by about 12,000 majority. Then our people were very much interested in the Temperance cause, and only somewhat in the Kansaa treables in "In your last Semi-Weekly, your calculation as to

cause, and only somewhat in the Kaneas troubles in Congress. But now they are absolutely exected with a sparit of resistance to human despotes a, plunder, and murder, which suppresses the excitement of 1851 at a nurder, which surpasses the excrement of 1851 as much as the tempest can the pleasant becase. Know-Nothingam is dead. The Germans, and good foreigness of all nations, are joining the Republican party, and are acting like men, to roll back the Southern counge from the Territories. I will mention that the French of our city, almost to a man, have fallen in with the Republican party. From almost every teighborhood of Indiana, our people went to Kansas. They have been driven home, or hunted like wild beasts through the forests, because they were for Freedom in the Frenchores. Some of them have for Freedom in the Territories. Some of them have come home, and hundreds have written to their relatives and friends; so that every neighborhood has had living witnesses before them of the atuses and outrage introduced by Siavery into Kaness in its stuggles for the mastery over Fresdom.

Many of our propie speak to us from the graves where
then n meered bodies he, of the sufferings they encured, or the death they ered, at the hans of the rufhats of the Government and of the South. The falls of the Government and of the Sound. The falls is, the brothers, the sisters the mothers of men who have been shot down or hung or who have had their lauses burnt and pinndered or who have been chaired out of Kansas, or who are in prison, or who have been taken up on the highway in Kansas and chaired like there, in suffer and abused, are living in

all the Counties of this State, and are ready at a mo-ment's warning for the battle field or for the polls. Mr. Editor, can it be possible that there is the slightest reason to doubt Indiana after all that has occurred to her children at the hands of a Pro-Slavery terrorism, that is falling to pieces with the weight of its own sin and compution? Do not believe it."

- Having heard our friend through, we now proceed to show why we adhere to our original impression:

In the Election of 1854, the Republicans of Incions had the support of George G Dunn, Richard W The mpson, Milton Gregg, and their associates. Now these men are our deadliest enemies, and are fully bent on drawing off votes enough on Fillmore to give the State to Buchshan. They will try to arouse old party prejudices, and claim support for Fillmore as the only Whig in nomination, though Thempson made and published a long speech last year designed to show that the Wh g party and its antecedents had always been inimical to the growth and prosperity of the West, while the Democratic party had been the reverse; yet now he will work hard to get votes for Fillmore as a Whig and decry Frement as a Democrat !

Mr G G. Dunn will place his support of Fillmore on Whig grounds; though it is notorious that be was just as hostile to M'Lean as to Frement, and that he urged the nomination for President of Col. Bissell of Idinois, who has always been a Democrat, and far more identified with past political controversies than Col. Fremout. Mr. Dunn was thoroughly alienated from and hostile to the Republican movement before Col. Fremont's nomination was seriously contemplated; yet he will make that comination his pretext for dring his ut a cet peminally for Fillmore, resily for Suchanan. And, unless he is counteracted by most determined and systematic exertions, be will draw off some Ten Thousand votes, mainly in the southern part of the State, and render the result extremely

Let us not be misunderstood. We confidently believe Indiana will vote for Fremont, but the work is net to be done which secures that result. That is what we meant to say before-we insist on it now. If our friends in Indiana believe themselves secure of victory, and sit down to shout over their 25,000 mejority, they will love their State. But if they organize thoroughly, canvass determinedly, and let every citizen know who Col. Fremont is, and on what grounds he is supported, they may have about as large a majority as they choose.

-A M chigan friend writes from Detroit on the 26th inst., complaining of our estimate with regard to that State, as follows:

to that State, as follows:

"You do us of the West great injustice in your estimates as to the vote in the coming Presidential election. You say you think Michigan is good for 5,000 majority for Fremont. Now the fact is, we are good for 10,000, and also intend to return the three Republican Members of Congress we now have, and acd another to the last in the place of Peck, who mi-represented his constituents by voting against the admission of Kansas as a Free State. Illinois is given up by the Buchaneers as a goner, and we claim 10,000 sure for the Pathfinder in that State. Indiana you set down as very doubtful. Please don't do that: the Hoesiers won't like it, for the best reason in the world, and that is, it is not true. Indiana will be true to FreeCom and Fremont.

"The parities are all aglow for Fremont, and I assure you be will run like a scared wolf in all the West-

sure you he will run like a scared wolf in all the Western States. If you will take esre of New York and Pennsylvania, we will look out for the West. Pennsylvania we need, and we feel that we can have hor if the proper effort is made. Don't discourage us with the proper effort is made. Don't discourage us with your 5,000 majorities in these Western States, as we have set our figure at double that, and mean to have it. In some of our counties the rush from Bachanan to FREMONT is so great that we have had to close the book—couldn't take any more—nothing but the office-holders and seem left."

- Very well, friends! have it your own way; but remember that Dlinois is not given up by the Buchaneers, but will be fought with the energy of desperation-and so will Michigan. We believe they will lose bo h States, but only because the friends of Frement are prepared to match them, not in bragging and betting, but in solid, telling work. Try it that way!

It is many years since a Bishop has been prometed to the rank of a martyr. Since the time of Crapmer and Latimer and Ridley, Bishops have been in greater danger from the tempta ious of wealth, power and ease, than from those of bodily personal torture, unless indeed we should include Archbishop Laud in the rearward of the Noble Army of Martyrs-a promotion to which, on the whole, we do not think him entitled. But it seems as if the pages of the Episcopal Martyrology might yet again be illuminated by the ross ing-" marry, tropically" if not literally-of a Beht Reverend Father in God. The prelate in paril a Lo less a personage than Dr. Meade, the Bisho; of Virginia, and one of the oldest of the House of Bishops. Heresy of the most flagrant kind is laid to his charge, and the secular arm is invoked, or something very like it, to secure the flock against this welf in the garb of a shepherd. And, truth to tell, his case does look rather black as it is set forth by The Southside Democret, a paper pab-Lahed, we believe, at Petersburg, Virginia.

It seems that the offending prelate was administering the rite of Confirmation to some slaves at Lawrenceville in that State, and availed himself of the opportunity to declare that "he never feit "himself more highly honored than when allowed "to confirm a slave!" It is no wonder that the blood of the Old Dominion was up and that he should have been denounced as one "not to be tolerated," and advised " if he feels himself called "upon to administer to the spiritual wants of the pegroes so particularly, that a Free State would "be the best field of labor for him." There seems to be a little of the inconsequence not uncommon writes us from Indianapolis on the 27th inst., as | between the premises and the conclusions of our Southern brethren in this case too; but it was probably occasioned by the strong excitement to atrocious a comment would naturally excite in any well-regulated mind. The Head of what used to be, and may still be considered, the Established Church of Virginia, whose hands are accustomed to rest on the beads of the First Families, where all are First, declaring that he felt himself most highly honored of all when he laid them on the woody scalp of a negro! One may well tremble for a church when such attocious dogmes are nitered by one of its chiefest expounders. The Bishop has been forced to come out in his

own defense, which he does in the shape of a statement of what he said, made at the request of some of his friends. It is rather palliatory then exculpatory in its character. He does not deny that he said that he never "felt bimself more as the misister of Christ " and follower of the Apostles than when " laying his hands on the heads of this portion of sen of this boly exultation is owing solely to the many notices of servants in the Bible, and especially to what St Paul had addressed to them, and his ir junction to Timothy as to exhortation to there. We cannot look upon this explanation as pay st flicient atorement for the slight to the Caucasian race of Christians implied in the experior dignity he felt in confirming the

accursed seed of Ham-of Canaan, the servant of servants. It was not well-bred, at any rate. The Bishop emphasizes with all the energy of italics bis doctrine to the elaves, "that God in his Provi-" dence bad permitted a large number to come to "this country from Africa, tending to make it a " blessing to them, their posterity, and Africa itself, "by bringing them to the light of the Gospel, and "sending the Gospel back to Africa" In fact, according to the Bishop, Slavery is a Missiorary Enterprise devised by God himself, and therefore not to be gainsayed nor resisted. He exherted the slaves to rejoice that they were born in this Christian land, and not in a Heathen land-to seek that liberty of soul from sin which Christ alone can give, and which is infinitely better than any other liberty-to obey all those instructions which God has given to servants in his Word-to be humble, bonest, faithful, obedient to their masters, not eyeservants, but doing their duty as in the sight of God. They were to consider that "their lot was "assigned them by Providence, and they should re-"joice in the many spiritual blessings connected with "it." Thus they would become "happy, contested, faithful servants to their earthly and heavenly masters."

Tie Bishop appeals for his further justification to a sermen preached near a quarter of a century aso, at the opening of a Convention, on the religious instruction of slaves, of which several editiers have been printed. He might with yet more effect, have appealed to a sermon he addressed to the slaves themselves on the blessings and duties of their condition. We have read it with much edification. Beside the stereotyped exhortations to be obedieut to their mesters, he goes into the difficult question of flogging with much unction and discretion. He does not deny that flogging is not joyous to the recipient, but, contrariwise, grievous; but he urges his hearers to consider how much better it is to receive their chastisement in this life than to take it with compound interest accumulated in that which is to come. He divides the category of the floggees into two parts: First, those who have done what they are flogged for; and, secondly, these who have not. The first class, of course, must submit pariently if not joyfully to what justice metes out to them; and the second, though the Bushop admits that it is natural that our fallen nature should repine under such circumstances, should remember that though they may not have done the particular thing for which they are corrected, still they have done many things worthy of stripes when they have escaped their due, so that on a general average they get no more than they deserve. Of course, he tells them that if they are docile, obcdient, patient, industrious, in this life, they will get an upcommonly big slice of cake in the next for their reward.

The Bishop warns the godly Virginians against two classes of enemies to Christianity. The one, unable to resist the argument in favor of the lawfulness of Slavery from the Bible, had gone to the length of denying its divine authority. The other, not satisfied with the sanction afforded to Slavery by the Bible, seeks to strengthen it by denying that God made of one blood all mankind, affirming that different races come from different originals, and hence the inferiority of the African race, which entitles it to the blessings of their benign protection. He advances also a new and striking theory as to the settlement of Virginia by the whites, and their importation of the blacks. "The "more pious of our forefathers, who declared that they came to America chiefly to bring the Christian religion to the natives, also re garded the Africans as sent here, not merely to fell the forest and cultivate the field, though this was part of the design of Providence, but chiefly for the far more glorious purpose of hearing the "Gospel of salvation." This is a new version of the mission of "the discarded, ur just serving-men, younger sons to younger brothers, revolted tapsters and oetlers trade-fallen." that England spewed forth upon Virginia in the early days-the sweepings of her jails and the savings of her gibbets-from whom the First Families, with an significant exception or two, have sprang Though we cannot justify Bishop Meale in the breach of good manners of which he was guilty in thus putting the slaves above their masters, still we think this explanation should exogerate him from any suspicion of disaffection to the Church's ordained institutions of the South. The same paper which contains his Statement says "recent "developments show that there are some persons "in the South who are not loyal to its inter-'cats." It thinks that "the urgency of the case will justify the most extreme remedy"by which italicized intimation we infer that the callows is the remedy looked to for "the example of prompt and adequate punishment of Anti-"Slavery agitation" which is wanting. Whether this is aimed at the mitred head of Dr. Meade we cannot affirm. If so, we beg to be allowed to interpese our certifica e in favor of his entire fidelity to Slavery. But, whether or not, his example and this article thus put in juxtaposition with it, show the terrible terrorism which broods over those unhappy regions, giving all to understand that neither rank nor age, nor past services, will avail for the protection of any one who dares to breathe a thought that is not in unison with the brutal feneticism of the cowardly and trembling tyracts.

The telegraph announces the burning of another etean boat-we forget whether the eleventh or twelth this seeson. It coolly adds that "a number of the passengers and crew perished," and that the bodies of four ladies had already been recovered. This disaster occurred on Lake George, where it would seem morally impossible to burn a steamboat before the could be run ashere, so that her passeng rs migh, save at least their lives. We are sick of the contemplation of these cut us-

trophes, and weary of urging the public and the legislatures to inquire into and put a step to them. The raked truth is that nine-tenths of the thousend lives per annum lost on steamboats in this c. outry are wantonly sacrificed to the avarice and recklessness of the steamboat owners. There is ne reason why a steamboat should be on fire from stem to stern within an hour after the danger is discovered. Every stramboat for passengers, large or small, ought to be so constructed as to be practically incombustible. Her floors, her ceilings, her doors, her window frames, should be of metal, or at the worst to encased with tin, zinc, copper or iron, as to arrest fire. If painted, the paint " our fellow beings;" but he explains that the res- also should be non-combustible, instead of being as straw to the roaring flame. The very first question to be asked by the inspector of a steamboat should corcern its capacity to arrest and defy fire; and it is absurd to watch the boilers of a boat as if to avert the danger of explosion and overlook the darger from fire, which is ten times greater.

Metalic floors and cell pgs, non-combustible pa nt, complete a lation of the fluor and chimneys,

and han a-dozen other precautions, need not add ten per cen." to the average cost of a steamboat while they would increase the safety to life and lin b by at least five hundred per cent How long must we wait for Congress imperatively to require them?

There should be a Fremont Club in every village, if the town-hip belarge enough, but at least one club in each township, and a Central Union Club in the county, composed of delegates from each towaship club. The Club should address itself to the following labors:

1. To get a list of every voter in each village or town of every county, and note his known or supposed predilections for President, and keep this in a book, noting the changes, if any, from time to time, and reporting to the County Committee. 2. To see that every voter has all the Republican

documents the Club can afford to purchase, and especially: "The Republican Platform;" "Campaign Life of Fremont;" "Sumner's Speech; · Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee. Let these be thrown into every voter's door by a person in each village employed for the purpose. 3. To have frequent meetings for interchange of opinion, and let speakers be instructed upon the topics most suitable for the locality. In some places, the foreign vote is to be undeceived; in others, the distinction pointed out between Fillmoreism and Americanism; in others, the Buchaneers to be attended to, and the particular shape which treasen toward Freedom may assume well

shaken out. 4. Let all difficulties be fairly looked in the face, and let not enthusiasm warp cool calculation. It help is needed, in the way of documents or speakers, let timely notice be given to the County Central Club, or to the County Committee, or to the State Committee.

5. See that the success of the Electoral ticket and of Congressmen be preferred over and above all local considerations or local quarrels on local

6. Divide the C'ubs into Su's-Committees-for example: Document Committee, Public Meeting Committee, Vigilance Committee, Challenging Committee, Naturalization Committee, Ticket Committee, &c.; so that there may be perfect divisior of labor.

7. Let each Club work in its own locality as if the success of the party depended upon the majority in that locality. Let the majority everywhere be swelled, and enlist the Ladies in the cause.

8. Make public every charge of tactics observed to be made by either the Buchanan or Fillmore opponents of Freedom. 9. Take care of the local newspaper favorable to

Republicanism, and add to its campaign circula-10. Don't waste money in fireworks, cating and drinking sprees, music, and unnecessary decora-

tions. Save this to pay expenses of printing and speech-making, and circulating the documents. 11. Relax no endeavors until the polls are closed,

ard count on no result as certain. The Commercial befogs itself very needlessly in wondering what we meant by saying that "if the enactments of the Shawnee Mission are really laws of Kansas, then her Free State citizens are 'rebels," &c. We certainly did not mean to intimate any doubt in our own mind on that subject, nor can The Commercial have honestly supposed we did. We have always known, regarded and represented these enactments as impudent, atrocious fraude and impostures, of no more rightful validity or authority than the Book of Mormon. What we did mean was to call attention to the faci that the friends of Free Kensas in Congress cannot afford to compremise or split the difference on this subject. Any act of theirs which admits or implies the validity of those acls passed at Shawnee Mission, or any rightful power in their authors to bind the People of Kansas, will be putting the necks of Charles R. binson, Geo. W. Brown, Charles W. Deitzler and other noble patriots in a halter. Woe to the professed friend of Free Kansas who votes that the acts of that bogus Legislature have any validity or rightful force whatever

The Commercial will please understand that we recognize no "possibility" that those Shawnee Mission enactments may prove valid laws. We knew they were frauds before the House Investigating Committee proved them so by the affidavi s of hundreds. But we do not propose to submit their validity to any Court but the Grand Inquest composed of the whole American People. As to the Federal Supreme Court, that body professed last Winter its inability to decide whether a positive act of Congress by which Slavery was excluded from Federal Territory, was constitutional or not, ard ordered a reargument next Winter. After that confession of inability to perceive or want of courage to declare the right, we would submit the fewest possible questions affecting Slavery to that tribunal as Low constituted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

rom Our Own Correspondent,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29, 1856. Shapnon's removal could not have been unexpected to the readers of this correspondence, for the purpose was intimated pretty clearly a month ago. It was then hoped, however, the necessity for this step would have been obviated by a resignation, and that expectation was encouraged by the publication of his letter to Buford. But as no official assurance of such an intention was received. and almost all communication became suspended it was decided last week to appoint Col. Geary, and his acceptance was received in time to be submitted to the Cabinet yesterday morning. The two Sensters from Pennsylvania-Bigler and Brodheadspeak of the appointment in favorable terms, which does not furnish any particular recommendation. It is quite certain he cannot do worse than Shannon, however willing he may be to descend in the scale of partisan servility.

The virtual power of the Territorial Executive is ledged here, and it makes but little difference who may nominally hold the office if he consents to obey such dictation and instructions as have heretofore issued from Washington. Still, there is a satisfaction in witnessing the scornful humili ation to which Shannon has been exposed, after his mean and degrading submission. Retribution like this was never more deservedly earned or administered, and there is a sense of universal gratification that this craven instrument who was so quick to obey the orders of desperate masters has been spurned by the very hands upon which he so obsequiously fawned. The Administration has not been content with an abrupt and insulting dismissal, but no reserve is manifested in assigning the reasons to be entire unfitness, want of decision and habits of intemperance. These objections were frequently urged, as soon as the original uppointment was conferred, and they have been pressed over and again since his tyrannical rule in kansas subjected peaceable settlers to every nort of outrage and injustice. In selecting a Democrat from Pennsylvania for this delicate position, the object is to throw the responsibility of affairs in test Terriory as directly upon Mr. Buchenen an

may be practicable, and to resinve the Administra-tion from a burden of which it is now heartly

Up to the day before yesterday, Mr. Lumber, late Secretary of the British Legation, had received no instructions to resume diplomatic intercourse; but from the nature of recent correct. course; but from the nature of recent corre-pondence, it was supposed he would soon obtain such authority, whether a Minister should be appointed immediately or not.

Gov. Johnson, of California, in calling upon the

President for assistance to repress the action of the Vigilance Committee, made a requisition for arms only. He seemed to be in utter ignerance of the only. He seemed to be in accessary in case of Congress, which makes it necessary in case of insurrection, before the President can interfere, of insurrection, before the President can interfere, that the Governor should call the Legislature together, or assign sufficient reasons why it cannot be convened. Neither of these precautions were taken, and when the communication was referred to the Attorney-General, he very properly cited the objections as insuperable. The Governor appears to be literally a Know-Nothing of the first water.

Recent accounts from Walker in Nicaragus re-

present his condition as quite desperate. The withdrawal of Rivas and his establishment at Leon prove, beyond peradventure, that the whole story of the native population desiring Walker's rule, was a weak invention and destitute of truth. Leon is a large and flourishing city of perhaps thirty thousand inhabitants, and it is the point thirty thousand inhabitants, and it is the point where the partisans of Walker claimed he had most popularity and confidence. If the recognition of his government had been delayed until now, or rather if the Cincinnati Convontion had been postponed so long, the last Minister would have received the equivocal welcome which was extended to his predecessor, Mr. French. The Cabinet are quite unqualified in their present denunciations of Walker, and the President is not much better disposed.

much better disposed.

Mr. Barksdale of Miss., in his fierce Democratic Mr. Barksdale of Miss., in his fierce Democratic declamation on Friday night, announced to the House that he was authorized to say, if Mr. Buchanan was elected President he would rete any bill which Congress might pass contemplating the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or the principle which it recognized. There is a strong conviction prevailing that secret pledges have been given by or for Mr. Buchanan, to the South, covering, if possible, even larger concessions than these given by or for Mr. Buchanan, to the South, cover-ing, if possible, even larger concessions than those contained in the Cincinnati platform—which he adopted to the exclusion of any opinions of his own. They have him bound hand and foot, ready for any course which party necessity may demand

for any course which party necessity may demand.

There was some interesting and important voting in the House to day. When the Committee rose and reported the Army bill, the amendment of Mr. Barbour of Ind., with that of Mr. Wakeman attached, declaring the laws of Kausas null and void, was lost by a single vote. Pairing off cost us dearly, for several of our friends were in their seats, but inefficient from this miserable system. Mr. Sherman's provision, however, prevailed by a majority of five. And when the direct division came upon the passage of the bill, with this clause inserted, the Democrats voted in the negative. If inserted, the Democrats voted in the negative. I this indication may be regarded as expressive of the wishes of the Administration, well and good. Index. on sackcloth and ashes.

PARTY MACHINERY AT THE CAPITAL Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28, 1856.

Talk of "shricks for Freedom!" I send you a pamphlet just got up here by the Buchaniers. which might well be called "A Howl for Slavery" Look at its startling title page! If it had a yaller kirer it would be a grand addition to the "blood and thunder" literature of the day. "The fearful issue to be decided in November next!" "Shall "the Constitution and the Union stand or fall ?" "The Sectional Candidate !" "Advocates of dis otion!" "Our Constitution!" "Our Union!"
Our desting!" and other terrible shibboleths are Intion!" set forth on the title-page in all the array of large capitals, exclamation points, bad paper, and worse print. It is a regular howl of despair. The advicates of "ten-cent Jimmy" are getting frantic. New-York, New-England, Ohio, and the most of the Western States are already given up, and all efforts are concentrated now to secure Pennsylvatia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. In discipline, generalship, and organization they are trong: but in all the elements of life, enthusiasm and real patriotism, the Republicans are ahead out of eight. The enemy must not be despised. We must remember there are a vast many neighborhoods, districts and cottages, where THE TRIBUNE and other Fremont papers are never seen. This battle, like every other sharply contested one, is to be fought on a small area. What matters it though New-York give 70 000 majority for Fremont, Ohio 50,000, and New-England 80,000, if Pennsylvania and one or two other States give a majority of the and one or two other States give a majorit votes, and throw the scale on the side of Slavery It is clear that we are not sufficiently organized to meet all doubtful districts. I believe thoroughly, if we knew where the people were who needed them, that 50,000 extra copies of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, Herald and Evening Post, would put the election past all doubt. Why is there not a Central Corresponding Committee at New York, to get names and addresses, and send off documents to the localities that need them most? Here at Washington, there are clubs of clerks constantly

en intelligent man. I was talking last evening with a leading Buchapan man, who holds an office here. Says he, "I see how it is; we made a grand mistake in nominating bim. There is neither enthusiasm nor confidence. At the North they don't want Buchanan at all, for he agrees with the Pro-Slavery men, and tries to please the South; at the South they have no confidence in him, for fear he will, if elected, try to please the largest number, and go over to the North. A man that plays false to his own section will be ready to turn traitor to his new allies just as soon as he gets an opportunity. We might better have had Pierce, Douglas or Toombs, for then the South would have been cordial and united." This was abstantially the plea put forth, and it was said in sorrew and despendency. Here it is understood that if Euchapan is elected, his patronage will be ery small; for he is bound by every consideration of obligation and decency, as well as by implied contract, that "the faithful" now in office and at oring for his election are not to be turned out for new applicants. The love of other causes a great many to support any candidate whose clances are good; but it does not operate in Bubanan's favor, for he will have very few offices to give, even in the most remote and uncertain contingency of his election. Eeveral of the Southern States looking of late so strongly toward Fillmore, has drawn some few of the Administration penny trumpets off from the Rocky Mountain Hero, and set them to squeaking a little against the adversary of " the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender.

engaged in sending off Buchanan documents and

masters and others; and though it would be a low order of intellect that would be bamboozied by such stuff as the pamphlet I send you, still every vote counts, whether cast by an ignorant noodle or

obtaining rames of persons and places from Post-

BUACK MAIL-SLANDER .- The Pittsburg Gaze'te respeciable for the following narration of facts, out of which a suit for slander has arisen. A respectable young lady of that city went to a dry goods store, with the smiable intention of purchasing a coret She was permitted to take three of the articles home to try or. Pincing that none fitted she cent them back by a your ger eister, and set out herself to read the Western train. While waiting in a crewded omnibus at the hotel, she was addressed in an insulting tone by the she; keeper, whe said he must have those correts; he was up to such tricks; she couldn't steal things is m bim, etc. The young ledy borst into tears, and said ale had sent them back, but the was wer not ection roll a was paid the full perce by her gentleman attendant. When the storekeeper roursed, he found the younger anter with the corress; who, however, took (a b me or his saying they were aid for Ha account considering many. The easy and